



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/064,104	06/11/2002	Trese J. Vacker	TVAC.01P	9166

23732 7590 02/26/2007
KENEHAN & LAMBERTSEN, LTD
JOHN C LAMBERT
1771 E. FLAMINGO ROAD
SUITE 117B
LAS VEGAS, NV 89119-0839

EXAMINER

RUNNING, RACHEL A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

3732

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
2 MONTHS	02/26/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

MAILED

FEB 26 2007

Group 3700

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/064,104
Filing Date: June 11, 2002
Appellant(s): VACKER, TRESE J.

Trese J. Vackar
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed March 31, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed November 17, 2004.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

3,613,694	Benjamin	10-1971
4,106,515	Miller	9-1978

1,385,722

Sessoms

7-1921

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 1-2 and 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benjamin in view of Miller.

Benjamin discloses a hair trim guide comprising an eyeglass frame having a front face frame (F) and a pair of temple pieces (T) attached to and extending rearwardly from the front face frame (F), shown in Figure 1. Each of the pair of temple pieces (T) is biased inwardly and has a portion thereof resting upon an ear of a user when the eyeglass frame is positioned for use, as shown in Figure 1. A trim guide (template 16) is selectively attached to the eyeglass frame, as shown in Figure 1. The trim guide (template 16) is frangible at its cut lines (32, 34, 36) inscribed on the trim guide, as discussed in column 2, lines 31-46. The cut lines (32, 34, 36) are horizontal. Benjamin also teaches bias cut lines (7, 72, 74, 76) in column 3, lines 16-25. Benjamin does not disclose vertical cut lines. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the same principal of adjustability shown by the horizontal and bias cut lines to the width of the trim guide by including vertical cut lines, in order to provide adjustability of the width of the trim guide, including vertical cut lines, in order to provide adjustability of the width of the trim guide, and in effect, the width of the sideburns. It is well known that men vary the width of their sideburns when trimming.

Benjamin does not disclose a peg attached to the eyeglass frame and projecting therefrom. Miller teaches a peg (shaft 24) attached to a frame and projecting therefrom so that it can fit through an aperture (slit 32) of a trim guide (template 28), as discussed in column 2, lines 7-23. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a peg attached to the temple of the frame of Benjamin, as taught by Miller, and an aperture on the trim guide of Benjamin, as taught by Miller, in order to provide a means for attaching the trim guide to the temple in such a way that the trim guide does not slide laterally out of position.

Claims 3-7 and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Benjamin in view of Miller as applied to claims 1-2 and 8-10 above, and further in view of Sessoms.

Benjamin and Miller disclose the features discussed above, but do not disclose multiple pegs or multiple apertures. Sessoms discloses an adjustable neck shaving guide strip (1) including multiple holes (openings 2) and multiple pegs (buttons 4). The purpose of the multiple holes (openings 2) and multiple pegs (buttons 4) is to adjustably attach the two components, which is the same function as that of the peg (shaft 2) and aperture (slit 32) of Miller. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the combination of Benjamin and Miller with multiple pegs and multiple apertures, as taught by Sessoms, since multiple pegs and multiple apertures are art recognized functional equivalents of the shaft and slots of Miller. When the multiple holes replace the vertical slit taught by Miller, the multiple

holes would form a vertical array, since the adjustability is in the vertical direction.

Further, using multiple holes prevents accidental sliding.

Claims 11-13 recites the reverse structure of claims 3-7 in the sense that the pegs are located on the trim guide instead of the frame and the holes are located on the frame instead of the trim guide. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the combination of Benjamin, Miller, and Sessoms with the pegs located on the trim guide instead of the frame and the holes located on the frame instead of the trim guide, since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Gazda*, 104 USPQ 400 (CCPA 1955).

(10) Response to Argument

With respect to claim 1 and depending claims 2-13, Appellant's sole contention is that the treaded shaft (24) of Miller, (US Patent No. 4,106,515) is not a peg. The threaded shaft (24) of Miller, however, is a peg according to the definition of a peg provided in Appellant's Appeal Brief, since it is **a small cylindrical pin used to fasten things**. (Emphasis added.) Therefore, the shaft (24) in Miller meets the broad definition of a "peg". Since the shaft (24) in Miller meets the broad definition of a "peg," Miller meets the limitation of claim 1 that the trim guide (template 16) is selectively pegged to the eyeglass frame (F and T). Appellant's contention that the shaft (24) of Miller is not a "peg", is accordingly incorrect.

Art Unit: 3732

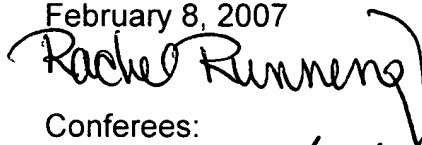
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

Rachel Running
February 8, 2007



Conferees:

Kevin Shaver
Angela Sykes

